

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**WM. S. TATE,**  
DENTIST.  
HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House  
where, he will be pleased to wait on all who  
desire his Services. m16:154f

**DR. H. KELLY**  
Offers his professional services to the public.  
Office on College Avenue, opposite the  
Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

**DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.**  
H. W. located himself at the late residence  
of J. H. Clark, near Sherrell's  
Ford, and about ten miles Southwest of Statesville,  
I offer my Professional Services to the  
surrounding public.  
T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.  
Jan 27 '60. 8:ly

**HAYNE DAVIS,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
STATESVILLE, N. C.  
Will promptly and diligently attend to all  
business entrusted to his care.  
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

**WM. C. LORD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Salisbury, N. C.  
Will Practice and make prompt collections  
in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba  
Counties. Office in the corner of Cowan's  
Building opposite the Book Store.  
Jan. 22, '60. 29:4f

**W. H. WYATT,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALER IN  
Drugs, Medicines,  
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes,  
Window Glass, Varnish,  
&c., &c., &c.  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
Jan. 1, 1859—5:ly

**JAS. W. DRAKE,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
No. 13 St. LOUIS STREET,  
MOBILE, ALA.  
Jan. 21, 1859—7:4f

**Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,**  
FASHIONABLE DRESS  
MAKER,  
Statesville, N. C.  
Receives monthly the French, English and  
American Fashions. 33:60:ly

**J. SHELLY,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
LADIES' FINE SHOES.  
BOOTS & GAITERS,  
THOMASVILLE, N. C.  
Which he sells at Wholesale  
Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly  
attended to. m16:60:15:ly

**F. SCARR,**  
Druggist & Apothecary  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS,  
WINDOW GLASS, &c.,  
AT WHOLESALE.  
See advertisement in another place.  
August 10, 1860. 1y

**HENDERSON & ENNIS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
DRUGS  
MEDICINES,  
And Chemicals,  
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window  
Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,  
Lard, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene  
Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every  
description, Perfumery and Toilet  
Articles.  
GARDEN SEEDS,  
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,  
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for  
Medicinal Purposes,  
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
7:ly

**CARRIAGE MAKING.**  
J. W. WOODWARD  
Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a  
few doors East of the Public Square,  
where he is prepared  
To Do All Kinds of Work  
formerly done at the Establishment.  
All Repairing done on short notice, and in  
a workmanlike manner. Interest charged  
on Accounts after 1st January. 13:4f

**FIRE INSURANCE.**  
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent  
of the  
**CHARLOTTE**  
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
Of Charlotte,  
Will receive and forward Applications for  
Insurance against Loss and  
Damage by Fire, on the principles  
of the Company.  
The Company is doing a prosperous business.  
No call has ever yet been made for an  
instalment on a premium note.  
E. B. DRAKE,  
Agent.  
11:4f  
**TOTHE PUBLIC.**—I take this method  
of informing all requiring Literary aid,  
that I will be pleased to revise MSS., and  
prepare it for publication, and will write  
Essays, Tales, Sketches, Lines for Albums, Obitu-  
aries, poems on every subject, and Letters.  
The utmost secrecy maintained. Address  
WILLIE WARE,  
Aug. 31, 1860. 39:4f Brooklyn, N. Y.

## POLITICAL.

Correspondence between Ex-Speaker  
Orr and Hon. Amos Kendall.

EX-SPEAKER ORR TO HON. AMOS KENDALL.

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 16.

My Dear Sir: I have received your  
favor of the 9th inst. Your age, ex-  
perience and ability, entitle your opin-  
ions to great weight on every reflect-  
ing mind, and I regret to learn from  
your letter that you dissent from my  
recommendation that the honor and  
safety of the South require its prompt  
secession from the Union, in the event  
of the election of a black republican  
to the Presidency. You say your  
mind is equally clear that the South  
has long had a peaceful remedy with-  
in her own reach, and has it still,  
though impaired by the recent con-  
duct of some of our sons. You would  
greatly oblige me by a full exposition  
of your opinions upon that point, as  
well as the remedy to be resorted to  
by us, should the government, in No-  
vember, pass into the hands of a party  
whose declared purpose is to de-  
stroy our property, amounting in value  
at the present time to not less than  
three billions one hundred and fifty  
millions of dollars.

Can it be prudent, safe, or manly  
in the South to submit to the domina-  
tion of a party whose declared pur-  
pose is to destroy such an amount of  
property, and subvert our whole social  
and industrial policy?

In glancing at the evil and remedy,  
I invite specially your attention.

1. To the persistent refusal of many  
of the free states, and to large bodies  
of men in all of them, to execute the  
fugitive slave law.

2. To the untiring efforts of fanatics  
who come to the slave states under the  
guise of preachers, teachers, &c.,  
in inveigling away our slaves and to  
the general sympathy with their nefar-  
ious purposes, evinced by the facilities  
furnished them by the underground  
railroad in spiriting away our slaves  
beyond the reach of their owners.

3. To the raid of John Brown, and  
the sympathy which his well merited  
execution evoked.

4. To the recent insurrectionary  
movements in Texas—projected and  
carried out by abolition emissaries,  
where the incendiary torch of the  
slaves, lighted by abolition traitors,  
has reduced to ashes one million of  
dollars worth of property, and where  
the timely discovery of the hellish  
scheme alone saved the lives of thou-  
sands of men, women and children.

These are the natural and necessary  
results of the teachings of black repub-  
licanism; and if we have such develop-  
ments under an administration which  
professes to guard our constitutional  
rights, in the name of Heaven what  
may we not expect when a great party  
takes the government and its ma-  
chinery under its control, avowing  
openly its purpose to be the extirpa-  
tion of African slavery wherever it  
exists?

Is it wise, if we do not mean to sub-  
mit to such consequences, to allow a  
black republican President to be in-  
augurated, and put him in possession of  
the army, the navy, the treasury,  
the armories and arsenals, the public  
property—in fact, the whole machinery  
of the government, with its appen-  
dages and appurtenances? If the  
South should think upon this subject  
as I do, no black republican President  
would ever execute any law within her  
borders, unless at the point of the  
bayonet, and over the dead bodies of  
her slain sons.

In your letter you say that you have  
not taken me to be of that class of  
men in the South who for years past  
have been making and seeking pre-  
texts for destroying the Union. You  
have not misjudged me nor my designs.  
I have a profound and abiding affec-  
tion for the Union of our fathers, and  
deeply deplore the existence of the  
causes which are rapidly tending to  
its destruction.—During the whole of  
my congressional career, I sought to  
tranquillize sectional strife. When I  
first entered the House, the abolition  
party, headed by Giddings and Wil-  
son, numbered eight; ten years have  
rolled away, and now that party is a  
majority of the whole House. Is it  
not time that the South should begin  
to look to her safety and independ-  
ence?

I trust that the impending storm  
may be averted, that our rights and  
the Union may be saved; that fraternal  
regard may be restored; that our  
country may go on in the high  
way of prosperity that it has so suc-  
cessfully trod for the last seventy  
years. This is the aspiration of my  
heart, and yet I am painfully impres-  
sioned with the conviction that it will  
never be realized. I am, very truly,  
your friend and obedient servant,  
JAMES L. ORR.

Hon. Amos Kendall, Washington,  
D. C.

MR. KENDALL'S REPLY.  
Washington, Sept. 10.

Hon. James L. Orr—My Dear Sir:  
Your letter of the 15th ult. reached  
Washington while I was absent in the  
North.

Though I did not contemplate when  
I wrote you on the 9th ult., anything

beyond a limited private correspond-  
ence, yet having no opinions on the  
portentous condition of public affairs  
which I have a motive to conceal or  
am ashamed to avow, I cheerfully com-  
ply with your suggestions.

You quote from my former letter  
the declaration that 'my mind is equal-  
ly clear that the South has long had  
a peaceful remedy within her reach,  
and has it still, though impaired by  
the recent conduct of some of her sons,  
and you ask of me a full explanation  
of my opinions on that point as well  
as the remedy to be resorted to by us—  
the South—should the government  
in November pass into the hands  
of a party whose declared purpose is  
to destroy our property, amounting in  
value at the present time to not less  
than three billions one hundred and  
fifty millions of dollars.' You ask,  
'can it be prudent, safe or manly in  
the South to submit to the domination  
of a party whose declared purpose is  
to destroy such an amount of prop-  
erty and subvert our whole social and  
industrial policy?'

In a subsequent part of your letter  
you call my attention to certain griev-  
ances endured by the South, and con-  
clude your commentary thereon as  
follows, viz:

'Is it wise, if we do not intend to  
submit to such consequences, to allow  
a black republican President to be  
inaugurated, and put him in possession  
of the army, the navy, the treasury,  
the armories and arsenals, the public  
property—in fact the whole machin-  
ery of the government, with its appen-  
dages and appurtenances? If the  
South should think upon this subject  
as I do, no black republican President  
should ever execute any law within  
her borders, unless at the point of the  
bayonet, and over the dead bodies of  
her slain sons.'

I shudder at such sentiments com-  
ing from one whose sincerity I cannot  
doubt. The time was when 150,000  
men tendered their services to the  
President to aid him, if necessary, in  
executing the laws of the United States;  
the time will come when 200,000 will  
volunteer for a like purpose, should  
resistance be made to his legitimate  
authority, no matter by what party  
he may be elected.

There seems to me to be, in the  
course recommended to the South, in  
the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to  
the Presidency, a faint little short  
of madness. Would you pull down  
the canopy of heaven because wrong  
and crime exist beneath it? Would  
you break up the earth upon which  
we tread because earthquakes some-  
times leave it and pestilence walks its  
surface? This Union, sir, is too pre-  
cious to the people it protects, North  
and South, East and West, to be  
broken up, even should a black repub-  
lican be elected President next Novem-  
ber. Should the attempt be made, an  
united North and three-fourths of a  
divided South, would spring to the  
rescue. No, no, the remedy for the  
evils of which you justly complain are to  
be found within the Union, and not among  
its bloody ruins.

I admit that the grievances which  
you enumerate are hard to be borne;  
but a few Southern men are not with-  
out responsibility for their existence.  
The general sentiment of the country,  
North and South, at the close of the  
revolutionary war was anti-slavery.  
It has changed in the South, but re-  
mains unchanged in the North.—  
There, however, it has been roused to  
unwonted activity by the preachings  
of fanatics and the denunciations of  
political demagogues, aided not a lit-  
tle by the arts, the language, and the  
violence of Southern disunionists.

It is needless to give in detail all  
the causes which have brought the  
politics of the country to their pres-  
ent deplorable condition. Suffice it  
to say that you have long had in the  
South a small party of able men whose  
aim has been to destroy the Union;  
that as a preliminary to their main  
design, they have sought to break up  
the democratic party; that their means  
for accomplishing this end were to act  
with it, and force upon it every possi-  
ble issue obnoxious to the general sen-  
timent of the North; that they have  
dragged after them the true Union  
men of the South, partly through their  
fears of being considered laggard in  
their devotion to Southern interests,  
and partly through ambition for polit-  
ical distinction; to make the demo-  
cratic party as odious as possible  
at the North they became the advocates  
of slavery on principle, justified the  
African slave trade, and denounced  
the laws prohibiting it. By these acts,  
and frequent threats of disunion, they  
enabled the enemies of democracy in  
the North to denounce them as pro-  
slavery men, and to all this they ad-  
ded occasional taunts that they were  
no more to be relied upon for the  
protection of Southern rights than their  
opponents. By these means the demo-  
cratic party was reduced before the  
last presidential election to a minority  
in most of the Northern states, and in  
the residue had the utmost difficulty  
in maintaining their ascendancy. In  
the meantime, the union men in the  
South had measurably ceased to con-  
sider the democratic party friendly to  
the Union; and the union sentiment,  
in the border slave states, whose inter-  
est in its preservation is preeminent,

sought expression through the Ameri-  
can party. To such an extent had the  
democratic party been weakened by  
the insidious policy of their disunion  
allies, that they had the utmost diffi-  
culty in electing an old practical  
statesman over a young man who had  
nothing to recommend him beyond a  
few successful explorations of our wil-  
derness territory.

There are those who foresaw that  
longer affiliation with Southern disun-  
ionists would inevitably destroy the as-  
cendancy of the democratic party, and  
a feeble and fruitless effort was made  
to induce the President to lay the  
foundations of his administration on  
the rock of the Union, and cut loose  
from those who were seeking to de-  
stroy it. For reasons, no doubt patri-  
otic, but to me inexplicable, the reverse  
of that policy was pursued. The sup-  
port of the Lecompton constitution,  
which the country generally believed  
to be a fraud, was made the test of de-  
mocracy; one leading democrat after  
another was proscribed because they  
would not submit to the test, and as if  
to deprive Northern democrats of the  
last hope of successfully vindicating  
the rights of the South, an act of Con-  
gress was passed for the admission of  
Kansas, into the Union at once, pro-  
vided she would consent to become a  
slaveholding State, but postponing her  
admission indefinitely if she refused.

In your published letter you justly  
condemn the seceders from the Char-  
leston convention, who, you think,  
ought to have remained and prevented  
the nomination of a candidate who is  
obnoxious to the South. Do you not  
perceive, sir, that the secession was a  
part of the programme for breaking  
up the democratic party? And is it  
not palpable that after vacating their  
seats at Charleston, they went to Bal-  
timore for the mere purpose of more  
effectually completing the work of de-  
struction by drawing off another detach-  
ment? I, sir, entertain no doubt that  
the secession was the result most de-  
sired by the disunionists; that the ob-  
ject of the new issue then gotten up  
was merely to form a pretext for seces-  
sion, and its adoption was the last thing  
they desired or designed.

Glance a moment at a few facts; A-  
labama, led by an open disunionist,  
went to Cincinnati in 1856, under in-  
structions to secede unless the equal  
rights of all States and Territories  
should be conceded and incorporated  
into the platform of the democratic  
party. The concession was made and  
they had no opportunity to secede.

They came to Charleston under the  
same leader again instructed to secede  
unless the convention would put into  
the platform a new plank, the effect of  
which, if adopted, would be further to  
disgust and alienate the Northern de-  
mocracy. In this instance the *sine*  
*qua non* was not complied with, and  
the disunionists floated off on the re-  
jected plank into an unknown sea, un-  
fortunately carrying with them a large  
number of good and true Union men.

And what is this principle, the non-  
recognition of which has riven asunder  
the democratic party, and apparently  
threatened the dissolution of the Union?  
It is that, it is the right and  
duty of Congress, to legislate for the  
protection of slave property in the Ter-  
ritories.

Now, I take it upon me to say that  
a more latitudinarian and dangerous  
claim of power in Congress never was  
advanced by federalists of the Hamil-  
ton school. Look at it in a constitu-  
tional and practical light. If Congress  
have the right to legislate for the pro-  
tection of slave property in the terri-  
tories, they have a right to legislate  
for the protection of all other prop-  
erty, and they have a right to legislate  
for the protection of persons. The as-  
sumption that they can legislate for  
the protection of slave property leads,  
logically and inevitably, to the con-  
clusion that they have power to legislate  
for the territories in all cases whatso-  
ever. If you can put your finger on the  
grant of this power in the Constitution,  
please put it on its limitations, if any  
can be found. Upon this principle,  
Congress may acquire an empire out-  
side of the organized States, over  
which it may exercise unlimited power,  
governing it as the Roman State gov-  
erned their conquered provinces. And this  
under a constitution which jealously  
restricts the exclusive power of legisla-  
tion by Congress to a few spots of  
land purchased, with the consent of the  
States, for specified objects, and grants  
no power of general legislation over a  
territory whatsoever.

To verify these positions, we need  
only advert to the Constitution. A-  
mong the grants of power to Congress  
is the following, viz:

'To exercise exclusive legislation  
in all cases whatsoever, over such dis-  
trict (not exceeding ten miles square)  
as may by cession of particular States,  
and the acceptance of Congress, be-  
come the seat of government of the  
United States, and to exercise like au-  
thority over all places purchased by  
the consent of the legislature of the  
State in which the same shall be, for  
the erection of forts, magazines, arse-  
nals, dockyards, and other needful build-  
ings.'

Mark the jealousy with which this  
power is restricted. For the protection  
of the government even, it is limited  
to a territory not exceeding ten miles

square, and it cannot be exercised over  
the forts, magazines, arsenals,  
dockyards, and other needful build-  
ings, situated within the States, un-  
less the land on which they may be  
located shall be first purchased with  
the consent of the legislatures of  
those States. Is it conceivable that  
the wise men who restricted the exclu-  
sive power of legislation in Congress  
to a territory not exceeding ten miles  
square, did, by any indirectness, grant  
that power broadly enough to cover  
the whole continent outside of the or-  
ganized States, should it be annexed  
by purchase or conquest?

The following provision is the only  
one in the Constitution which has been  
chiefly, if not exclusively relied upon  
to sustain the position that Congress  
has any power whatsoever to legislate  
over the territories, viz:

'The Congress shall have power to  
dispose of and make all needful rules  
and regulations respecting the Terri-  
tory or other property belonging to the  
United States.'

The word 'territory' used in this  
provision, obviously means land, and  
nothing else. The United States, at  
the time when the Constitution was  
adopted, owned an immense amount of  
land north of the Ohio river, and these  
lands Congress was authorized to 'dis-  
pose of.' That the word 'territory'  
means property, is conclusively shown  
by its connection with the words 'and  
other property.'—'Territory and other  
property.' The territory spoken of,  
therefore, is property in lands.

'Rules and regulations' are a grade  
of legislation somewhat below the dig-  
nity of laws; but admitting them in  
this case to have the same effect, on  
what are they to operate? Simply on  
the property of the United States, not  
on any other property, nor on persons,  
except so far as they may be connect-  
ed with the public property. To this  
extent, and no further, is the power of  
Congress to legislate over a Territory  
granted to Congress, and whenever all  
the lands and other property are dis-  
posed of, the 'rules and regulations'  
become obsolete, and the power of leg-  
islation granted in this clause, is thence-  
forth in abeyance.

Moreover, this grant of power ex-  
tends as well to property within a  
State as within a territory. In a State  
the general power of legislation is the  
State legislature; yet the power of  
Congress to make 'rules and regula-  
tions' respecting the public property,  
is the same in a State as in a territory.  
The scope of the grant can, of course,  
be no greater in a territory than in a  
State, and it necessarily follows that  
this clause of the Constitution confers  
on Congress no general power of leg-  
islation, either within States or terri-  
tories.

It is not a satisfactory reply to this  
argument to say that such a power  
has, to some extent, been exercised.  
Is it better to acquiesce in and extend  
the usurpation than to put a stop to it,  
as in the case of the United States  
bank, by bringing the government back  
to the constitutional test? Which is  
the safest for the South, the constitu-  
tional principle that Congress shall  
not legislate for the territories at all,  
or the adoption of a principle unknown  
to the Constitution, which, in its gen-  
eral application, would not only defeat  
the object it is advanced to promote,  
but would enable the free State ma-  
jority to surround the slaveholding  
States and encircle the Union with an  
empire outside of the organized States,  
over which the majority should exer-  
cise the power of unlimited and exclu-  
sive legislation? If such an idea be  
chimerical, the apprehension is not  
chimerical that the black republicans,  
should they acquire the control of all  
branches of the government, will use  
the claim now set up for Congressional  
legislation over one species of prop-  
erty in the territories, as an apology  
for assuming the power of general leg-  
islation, involving the power to destroy  
as well as to protect.

It by no means follows that the peo-  
ple who may occupy a territory of the  
United States constitute an independ-  
ent community with all the attributes  
of sovereignty. Though the Constitu-  
tion of the United States does not ap-  
ply to them, they live under another  
constitution of powers perhaps more  
limited. I mean the paramount law  
of necessity. They are in the condi-  
tion of bands of hunters or miners lo-  
cated in the wilderness, who may adopt  
such rules and regulations as may be  
absolutely necessary for the protection  
of persons and property, until Con-  
gress acknowledges their independence  
by admitting them in the Union on the  
same footing with the original States.  
At that moment, and not before, the  
powers of a limited sovereignty accrue  
to them and may be exercised to pro-  
tect or destroy local institutions which  
may have grown up while the legisla-  
tive power was limited to the absolute  
necessity of the occasion. If it be said,  
that the law of necessity may be trans-  
cended and regulations adopted to de-  
stroy some kinds of property instead of  
protecting it, I answer that such regu-  
lations would be an assumption of  
power not justified by the law of neces-  
sity, analogous to usurpations of power  
in organized communities, remedi-  
less perhaps, but for that reason none  
the less unjust.

If this be not the true theory in re-

lation to our territories, when does  
sovereignty therein begin? Is the  
first settler a sovereign? Does sov-  
ereignty accrue when there are ten, or  
one hundred, or one thousand, or one  
thousand settlers? Where shall we  
draw the line and pronounce that  
on this side the settlers live under the  
law of necessity, and on that they be-  
come rightfully sovereign?

The Constitution of the United States  
was not made for territories but for  
States, as its name implies. It has,  
by strict rules of construction, nothing  
to do with territories outside of the  
States united, beyond the protection  
and disposition of the common prop-  
erty therein. It seems to contemplate  
that the territories shall be left to  
themselves until they have a popula-  
tion adequate to the formation of a re-  
spectable community, when their inde-  
pendence should be acknowledged and  
their admission into the Union grant-  
ed on the sole condition that they adopt  
a republican government.

But if there be a doubt as to the  
power of Congress to legislate for the  
territories, is it not safer and more con-  
sistent with democratic principles to  
deny the power than to assume it?—  
Some of the original States, when ad-  
mitted into the Union, had not the  
population of a third rate city of the  
present day, and no harm would be  
likely to arise by leaving the territo-  
ries to themselves until they have  
doubled the population of Delaware or  
Rhode Island in 1780. But would it  
not be incomparably better to admit  
them into the Union as States, with a  
much less population, than to leave  
them to be a bone of contention among  
demagogues and disunionists, distur-  
bing every essential interest of the coun-  
try and jeopardizing the union of the  
existing States?

Let us briefly consider the practical  
workings of the remedy for southern  
wrongs, which you suggest, in case a  
black republican is elected to the Presi-  
dency. You ask, 'is it wise, if we  
do not intend to submit to such conse-  
quences, to allow a black republican  
President to be inaugurated, &c., and  
yousay, 'if the South should think up-  
on this subject as I do, no black repub-  
lican President should ever execute  
any law within her borders unless at  
the point of the bayonet, and over the  
dead bodies of her slain sons.'

I know there are men in the South  
who would sacrifice their lives and en-  
danger the communities in which they  
live, upon a point of honor, and that  
such men often fire up with unwonted  
fierceness if reminded of the probable  
consequences of their own rashness.—  
But the time has come when conse-  
quences should be looked in the face,  
not for purposes of defiance, but that  
we may consider whether the policy  
which would lead to them is required  
by Southern interests or honor.

How do you propose to prevent the  
inauguration of a Black Republican  
President, should such an one be un-  
fortunately elected? Will you come  
to this city with an armed force, and  
attempt to prevent an inauguration by  
violence? In that event force would  
be met by force, and there would be  
instant civil war, in which the country  
and the world would declare the South  
to be the aggressor.

He would be inaugurated here or  
elsewhere, in spite of you. Well, sup-  
pose you then attempt to secede from  
the Union and resist the execution of  
the laws? Every lawyer in the South  
knows that every citizen of every  
State is as much bound by the laws of  
the United States, constitutionally  
enacted, as by the laws of his own  
State, and that it is as impossible for  
the State to relieve its citizens from  
allegiance to the United States as it is  
for the latter to relieve them from al-  
legiance to their own State. And it  
is the sworn duty of the President to  
take care that the laws of the United  
States shall be faithfully executed up-  
on every State, and as long as we have  
a faithful President they will be so ex-  
ecuted, if the courts, the marshals, the  
army and navy, remain faithful to  
their respective trusts.

I know that much has been said in  
the South about reserved rights and  
nullification, secession, and not coer-  
cing a sovereign State, &c., when in  
fact the conventions representing the  
people of the several States which ad-  
opted the constitution, made no such  
reservations, but bound their constitu-  
tions, one and all, to allegiance to the  
Constitution of the United States, as  
firmly as similar conventions bound  
them to the State constitution. And  
although the general government can-  
not technically coerce a State, it can  
rightfully coerce all the citizens of a  
State into obedience to its constitu-  
tional laws. The pretended reserved  
rights of nullification and secession,  
therefore, are in effect nothing more  
nor less than an outspoken right of re-  
bellion, when wrong and oppression  
become intolerable. But when the  
crisis comes, there are two parties who  
must necessarily decide, each for it-  
self, whether circumstances justify the  
act—the seceders and the government  
of the United States. And do you  
conceive that the mere election of a  
president entertaining obnoxious opin-  
ions, or even entertaining hostile de-  
signs against the institutions of the  
South, checked, as he must necessari-  
ly be, by a Senate and judiciary, if

not a House of Representatives, with-  
out one overt act, can justify any por-  
tion of the South, even to their own  
conscience, in an act of rebellion?

There is one notable feature in the  
attitude of the South. The cry of  
disunion comes, not from those who  
suffer most from Northern outrages, but  
from those who suffer least. It comes  
from South Carolina, Georgia and  
Alabama and Mississippi, whose slave  
property is rendered comparatively  
secure by the intervention of other  
slaveholding states between them and  
the free states, and not from Dela-  
ware, and Maryland, and Virginia,  
and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and  
Missouri, which lose a hundred slaves  
by abolition thieves where the first  
named states lose one. Why are not  
the states that suffer most loudest in  
their cry for disunion? It is because  
their position enables them to see more  
distinctly than you do, at a distance,  
the fatal and instant effects of such a  
step. As imperfect as the protection  
which the Constitution and laws give  
to their property undoubtedly is, it is  
better than none. They do not think  
it wise to place themselves in a posi-  
tion to have the John Browns of the  
North let loose upon them, with no  
other restraints than the laws of war  
between independent nations construct-  
ed by reckless fanatics. They pre-  
fer to fight the abolitionists, if fight  
they must, within the Union, where  
their adversaries are somewhat re-  
strained by constitutional and legal ob-  
ligations. No, sir; Delaware, Mary-  
land, and Virginia, do not intend to  
become the theatre of desolating wars  
between the North and the South;  
Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,  
do not intend that their peaceful chan-  
nels of commerce shall become revolv-  
ers of blood to gratify the ambition of  
South Carolina and Alabama, who at  
a remote distance from present dan-  
ger cry out disunion.

I have said that the South has all  
along had a peaceful remedy and has  
it still. The union sentiment is over-  
whelming in all the middle and west-  
ern States, constituting two thirds of  
the republic. Pennsylvania, Ohio, In-  
diana, and Illinois are as little inclined  
to become frontier states as Mary-  
land, Virginia, and Kentucky. Had  
the present administration out home  
from the disunionists, instead of vir-  
tually ministering to their designs, and  
planted itself firmly on union ground,  
the secessions at Charleston and Bal-  
timore would never have occurred, the  
'constitutional union party' would have  
been an impossibility, the democracy  
would have recovered its ascendancy  
in the North, and an united party, em-  
bracing, two thirds of the North and  
of the South would now have been  
marching to certain victory next Novem-  
ber.

What ought to have been the pre-  
ventive, must now be the remedy.  
Should Lincoln, in November next,  
secure a majority of the electors, pa-  
triotic men, North and South, without  
waiting for his inauguration, irrespec-  
tive of party lines and throwing aside  
all minor considerations, must band  
together for the triple purpose of pre-  
venting any attempt to break up the  
Union, checking the Republican party  
while in the ascendancy, and expell-  
ing them from power at the next elec-  
tion. Let the toast of General Jackson,  
'The Federal Union—it must be  
preserved,' become the motto of the  
party, while strict construction of the  
Constitution and a jealous regard for  
the rights of the states shall be its dis-  
tinguishing principle and unwavering  
practice. Let the constitutional prin-  
ciple be adopted of no legislation by  
Congress over the territories, or throw  
aside altogether the mischievous issues  
in relation to them, of no practical  
utility, gotten up by demagogues and  
disunionists, as means of accomplish-  
ing their own selfish ends. Let them  
refuse to support for any Federal or  
State office, any man who talks of dis-  
union on the one hand, and irrespec-  
tively conflict on the other. Throw  
aside all party leaders except such as  
'keep step to the music of the Union'  
and are prepared to battle for State  
rights under its banner.

Be this your 'platform'; let the  
South rally upon it as one man, and I  
would pledge all but my life that at  
least one half of the North will join  
you in driving from power the reck-  
less assailants of your rights and in-  
stitutions. But whether the United  
South come up to the rescue or not, I  
foresee that in the natural progress of  
events, the central States from the  
Atlantic to the far West, will band to-  
gether on this ground, leaving the  
Abolitionists of the North and the disun-  
ionists of the South to the harmless  
pastime of belching fire and fury at  
each other at a safe distance, protect-  
ed by the patriotism and good sense  
of nine tenths of their countrymen,  
against the evils they would bring on  
themselves.



### A Bogus Prince of Wales.

An immense "sell."—The citizens of St. Louis were cleverly "sold" on Monday morning by one who claimed to be H. R. H., but who turned out to be an impostor of the basest sort. It appears that a dispatch was last week received by the Mayor of St. Louis from Mayor Wentworth, of Chicago, announcing that the Prince of Wales had abandoned the design of spending two days in shooting on the prairies of Illinois, and would, therefore, arrive at St. Louis by the Alton and Chicago Railroad, on Monday next, the 24th instant. When, therefore, it was whispered around on Sunday evening that the Prince was expected to arrive the next morning, those who heard the rumor readily concluded that Monday, the 17th, and not the 24th, was the correct date telegraphed. Accordingly the depot was thronged at an early hour on Monday morning.

Upon the arrival of the cars a splendid barouche, drawn by four attractive horses, was on hand, containing an ancient looking gentleman in white hair and extensive beard, who was pointed out as the Duke of Newcastle, and His Royal Highness, rigged off in a profusion of ribbons and regimentals, at his side, and others intended to make up the travelling suite. The crowd at the depot honored the royal party with an enthusiastic recognition—cheering, waving their hats, &c.

To all the manifestations of the admiring crowd, the Prince bowed his profound acknowledgments, raising his military chapeau with winning grace and complaisance, which so excited the admiration of the throng that it was with difficulty they were prevented from removing the horses and themselves drawing the vehicle through the streets, a disgrace they were fortunately spared. The carriage with its inmates, drove through the city, receiving on all sides the plaudits of the populace, finally disappearing, leaving the spectators firmly convinced that they had beheld the veritable Prince of Wales. Towards evening, however, unpleasant rumors of a "sell" began to prevail, and by night-fall the excited city was made fully aware of the gigantic proportions of the hoax practiced upon them. The prime mover in the above enterprise is said to have been Dr. Bohannon, an educated Irishman, an incorrigible wag, whose former practical jokes has given him considerable local notoriety. The Doctor it was who personated the Duke of Newcastle on the occasion.

### A Sketch of Gen. Walker.

Gen. Walker terminated his career in his thirty-sixth year. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1824, and was thoroughly educated under the most favorable auspices for what ever liberal profession he might select in after life, first by a collegiate course at the University of Nashville, where he acquitted himself with the highest honors of his class, and afterwards in the medical schools of Philadelphia and Paris; enjoying, also, while in Europe, the advantages of a tour through Germany and Italy, where his opportunity for Belles-lettres scholarship were not only liberal, but keenly enjoyed and appreciated by a mind then, at least, quiet and studious to a degree that utterly forbids the idea of an adventurous or restless career in later life. His distaste, however, to the medical profession, which he declined practically to enter upon, turned him to the law, and the associations of the law, not unsuited to politics, in which he first engaged in New Orleans, and subsequently, in 1850-'51, in California, from which point he entered upon the hazardous career, which, after the varied fortune of six years, is now terminated.

### A Capital Illustration.

Judge Orr, of Missouri, the Union candidate for Governor, in a recent speech in St. Louis, thus illustrated the game of the Breckinridge men: The Democratic platform declares their opposition to the agitation of the nigger question; and yet you can't put a Democrat on the stump ten minutes before he is agitating the subject with all his might. They endeavor to alarm the people by telling them that their institutions are in danger, and that they are the ones to protect them. But the people are beginning to know them as well as the lion knew the donkey with whom he was traveling. The pair becoming hungry, the donkey proposed that they should turn aside to a cornfield. They did so, and the donkey, having feasted to his content, was preparing to leave; but the lion said: "What am I to do? I cannot eat corn." "True," said the donkey; "but if you will lie in ambush here, I will go into the thicket yonder, and frighten the deer with a bay, so that you can catch one as they attempt to escape." The lion agreed, and the jackass, going into the thicket, brayed so terribly that all the deer in it came running out. The lion seized one and made a meal of the prey. On coming back, the donkey with much conceit, asked, "Didn't I scare them?" "Yes," replied the lion, "and you would have scared me, too, if I hadn't known who you were!" Just so, we might be frightened by the predictions of danger to our institution by the Democrats, if we did not know exactly what value to set upon them.

A boy got his grandfather's gun and loaded it but was afraid to fire; he however, liked the fun of loading, and so put in another charge but still was afraid to fire. He kept on charging, but without firing, until he got six charges in the old piece. His grandfather, learning his temerity, smartly reproved him, and grasping the old continental, discharged it. The recoil was tremendous, throwing the old lady on her back! She promptly struggled to regain her feet, but the boy cried out: "Lay still granny—there are five more charges to go off yet!"

### Thrilling Scene.

One of the most miraculous escapes and thrilling incidents of peril we have ever heard of occurred at New Orleans on Monday afternoon, 10th instant, at the corner of Julia and Magazine streets. A little girl, about six years of age, was leaning out of one of the fourth story windows of the large boarding-house on that corner, and was alone in the room. Amusing herself by calling to the passers below, who could not hear her, and leaning far over the window sill to look down upon the banquettes, she suddenly lost her balance and went head foremost out of the window. By some wonderful Providence, in grasping at one of the window blinds it was caused to swing in suddenly and caught the hem of her dress between the bottom of the blind and the window sill, suspending her against the wall, over thirty feet from the ground! Paralyzed with terror, or perhaps mentally tormented by her awful position, the child was unable to scream or even articulate a word. Her perilous situation was first noticed by a gentleman who keeps a store on the opposite corner, who ran across the street instantly, got into the house and informed the occupants as quickly as possible, who rushed up stairs to the room; but this consumed over two minutes' time during which an immense crowd had collected, all with eyes fixed upon the apparently doomed child, breathlessly awaiting the result and expecting each minute to see her fall and be dashed to death upon the pavement. Those who went up stairs to her rescue acted with coolness, and seizing her firmly, drew her up to and within the window, at which the now relieved spectators gave vent to their exultations in one long huzza.—*Rec.*

### A Trance Story.

The New Orleans Picayune relates the following case of trance: "A gentleman of wealth and standing, recently married to a charming wife, fell sick, and after a few days illness, apparently breathed his last. The body was laid out, not dressed and uncovered, but sewed up in a sheet or shroud. The occurrence had taken place during the day, and at a late hour at night, the family had retired, and a confidential servant named Alexander was left alone to watch the corpse. This man was sitting not far from the bed when he thought he heard a sigh; there was no mistake, he distinctly heard a heavy breathing, and saw a slight motion of the body. With remarkable presence of mind, he split open the sheet, arranged it as if it was the natural covering of the sick man, blew out the lights, leaving only one burning, and took every precaution to prevent his master, if he awoke, from being shocked at the idea of his supposed death. He then sat down by the bedside and waited anxiously. Presently the dead man moved, yawned audibly, and looking around, asked, 'Alexander, what time is it?' 'Near twelve o'clock, sir.' 'Bring me a broom.' The faithful Alexander went out of the room, called a male member of the family, and broke the news cautiously. He then ordered the cook to get a broom, and returned to his master's chamber, where the now overjoyed family soon assembled. The gentleman recovered, and it was only after he got quite well that he was told how he had been dead for eight hours. His eldest daughter used to say that she was the child of a ghost, having been born during the year succeeding her father's temporary demise."

### How to Clean Teeth.

There is, in my opinion no dentifrice used so beneficial in its effects as charcoal. I doubt if there is a dentist, with a fair practice of ten years, but has seen worse effects from its use than from the use of acids. I have had in my own practice to insert three sets of teeth where the gums were destroyed, and the teeth dropped out from the use of charcoal. In two of these cases the gums were permanently discolored, so that there can be no mistake of its agency. The effect of charcoal is purely mechanical; it is as sharp as diamond dust, and the finer the worse its effects. Being perfectly insoluble in the fluids of the mouth, it insinuates itself between the neck of the tooth and the gum producing ulceration, recession, and final loss of the tooth itself. Next to charcoal, in their bad effects upon the teeth, are the various kinds of bores and caries, under different and high sounding names, and popular as tooth powders. I would have my patient use no kind of powders upon their teeth oftener than two or three times a month; then I would have them use the brush but take some finely prepared chalk, and a stick of red cedar, orange, or hickory, (we should say soft white pine), about three inches long, wedge shape, and from one-eighth to one quarter inch wide; with this polish the enamel, being careful not to irritate the gums.

The great dentifrice that should be used at all times, and under any circumstances, is soap. Its alkaline properties serve to neutralize the acids contained in the fluids of the mouth, and its cleansing properties will correct the breath, and remove the offensive odor from any article I have ever seen tried. I have seen the best effects from its use in tenderness and inflammation of the gums denoting acid secretion, and have never known it to fail in its results.

### Extent of the Lady Elgin Disaster.

According to the best authority, the number of persons on board the Lady Elgin, when she left her port, was 235, including the crew. Of these 114 are reported as saved. This would leave 119 lost, of which the bodies of only sixty seven have been recovered up to this time.

The Presidential election will take place on Thursday the 6th day of November. All the States vote on that day, with the exception of those that elect their Electors by the Legislature. South Carolina votes by her Legislature, and Georgia in this election, as no choice may be made by the people.

### The Moral Law of Credit.

As a general rule for just business transactions, a person should never buy on credit that which he consumes. A tanner may properly buy hides on credit, for his labor does not consume them, but gives an additional value to them; and the shoemaker may buy the leather on credit, for his labor, too, adds to its value. But when the shoemaker has worked up the leather, if he sells them on credit to customers, then neither the shoemaker, nor tanner, nor seller of hides has any direct valuable security for the debt, which has progressed through the different parties. The final product is destroyed by its purchaser. So a farmer may buy land on credit, because his labor on it adds to its value; he may purchase growing stock on credit, because his grass crop is improving it. But when he goes to a store and buys merchandise on credit, which he consumes, relying upon uncertain crops and unstable prices to pay the merchant, then he endangers his own security, and that of the various classes of merchants who are depending on each other. Capital, to be useful, must be employed; and as the labor of most men is their chief their wants demand its employment. If the creation of a debt gives them that upon which they may profitably expend their labor, the debt is a blessing, and for such a result only is credit a useful institution.

### Brutalities of the Turks at Damascus.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Beyrout, August 8, gives an appalling account of the atrocities perpetrated by the Mohammedans upon the Christian population of Damascus. He says: "Within the last few days thousands of the poor women and girls of Damascus have been arriving at Beyrout in a state of utter destitution. The account they give of their sufferings is the most heart-rending. They declare that when the ferocious Mohammedans broke into the Christian quarter they burst into the houses, and shot and cut down every man they met, and then, seizing the women put them to unconscionable tortures, to make them discover some imagined hiding place into which they were supposed to put their jewels; that in their thirst for plunder they would seize young girls, and not having patience to allow them to take off their bracelets, would chop off their hands at the wrist, so as to enable the bracelets to slip off. They would seize them around the waist, or by the hair, and dragging them out into the outer yard hand them over to the Kurds, Druses, or Arabs, who, mounting them beside them on horseback, rode off with them into the country, and there practiced all sorts of enormities on them. Boys were seized and abused in the most shameful manner. The houses were then set fire to and such females as were left in them perished in the flames or springing from terrace to terrace, and from roof to roof, fell down, and had their limbs dislocated or broken. The screams of the women were distinctly heard three miles off."

### A Happy Land.

A writer from Florence says that in some respects Italy is the most delightful country in the world. It is a land, for example, where cleaning house, washing day, and all other such interesting epochs in the American calendar are intolerated and unknown. This exemption from the great domestic evil of cleaning houses is owing not so much to a love of dirt as to the peculiar construction of the buildings. Thus, for instance, where the ceiling and walls are frescoed, or the latter covered with silk paper hangings, there is no need of whitewashing, and where the panels and doors are of oak, there is no necessity for scouring paint.—The ceiling and walls are kept clean by long-handled brushes. The carpets are fastened to iron rings in the floor by means of large hooks in the binding, and thus can be raised and laid down again as noiselessly and easily as bed cover. In Italy a large portion of the house-work, such as washing, cleaning windows, &c., is done at an early hour in the morning, before the family are awake for the day; and so quietly it is accomplished that to a stranger it seems as if the invisible hand of some mighty magician had changed all in the night.

### Anti-Fillibusterism.

The New Orleans Picayune thus concludes an article on the career of Gen. William Walker: "Although there may be some qualities of mind and some public acts of General Walker that are calculated to win popular applause, it is doubtful whether his whole career has not been disastrous to the progress of liberal principles in Central America. He has created a deep distrust of all the North Americans throughout the entire Isthmus. Our government is regarded as ambitious, and treacherous by those who, before Gen. Walker visited them, looked upon our Republic as a model for imitation. He has prepared the way for the predominance of European, particularly English influence from the gulf of Panama to the Southern boundaries of Mexico. It is well that the expedition with such results should end. What intervention may be necessary for the interests of commerce, national development, or humanity we should be prepared to make openly as a nation, and not leave the opening of the way to more irresponsible private individuals."

### What County Can Beat It?

A gentleman of Hamilton county, Tenn., says the Chattanooga Gazette, "born under the reign of King George III, has cast his vote at every Presidential election since he became of age, for the Democratic candidates, will, if he lives till November, vote for Bell and Everett, the conservative Union candidates, and against the Disunion tickets North and South. He says it is the first time in his life he has been compelled to take sides against the candidates of his party, but declares that it is the duty of every patriot to go for his country before any party. We heard him so declare."

### Starved to Death in New York.

On Monday last, in New York, two persons, (male and female), were picked up in an emaciated and speechless condition, and both have died, owing to neglect, from starvation! A singular thing, truly, to relate of a city like that, and one which would be deemed fabulous if told of any other community.

## IREDELL EXPRESS



EUGENE D. DRAKE & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

**Our Terms.**  
The "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms: For one year, in advance, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.25; for three months, \$0.75; if paid within 3 months, \$0.50; if not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3.00.

### Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:  
**HON. JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:  
**EDWARD EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

### Electors for President & Vice-President.

For the State at Large:  
Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of Wake.  
Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank.

- Districts:  
1. Dist. J. W. Hinton, of Pasquotank.  
2. do Chas. C. Clark, of Craven.  
3. do O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.  
4. do L. C. Edwards, of Granville.  
5. do Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.  
6. do Henry Walser, of Davidson.  
7. do Wm. P. Bynum, of Lincoln.  
8. do Robt. M. Henry, of Macon.

### EX. COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15th, 1860.

There will be a STATE MASS MEETING of the friends of BELL AND EVERETT, and of the UNION, at the Town of Salisbury, on the 11th and 12th of October next. Every County in the State is desired and expected to send Delegates.

THE UNION MEN of Rowan, through the Executive Committee, extend a cordial invitation to UNION MEN EVERYWHERE to be with them on that occasion.

SIGN H. ROGERS, Ch'n.

### FOURTH VOLUME.

## "IREDELL EXPRESS"

Will enter upon the Fourth Volume on the 7th December next. For three years we have toiled to make the "IREDELL EXPRESS" an interesting vehicle of intelligence and recreation to its many readers, how well we have succeeded remains for its patrons to judge. While many Journals have started into existence in various portions of the country, maintained a feeble existence for a season, and went by in our first issue, the "IREDELL EXPRESS" has been regular in its appearance each week and greeted our patrons with its sunny countenance. That we have felt short of our duties in some respects, would not be denied, but in the main, we have fulfilled what was promised by us in our first issue, three years ago. Having grown older in years, and added to our philosophy by experience, we will be more successful in pursuing the even tenor of our way in future, and indulge the belief that, by renewed diligence our efforts to publish an entertaining Journal—such an one as will be a welcome visitor to every household—will be crowned with success.

The Express will ever continue an advocate of the best interests of the State, and of the

### Union of the States.

so long as the Rights of all the States are regarded by the General Government, during our control of its columns.

### LITERATURE, POLITICS, and Miscellaneous.

reading, will appear each week in our pages as hitherto.

### Job Office.

attached to our establishment has been replenished, recently, with new Materials, and in completeness is second to none in the State for turning out any description of Printing.

The price of the Paper as heretofore will be, \$2 a year in advance.

### Hon. J. M. Leach's Appointments.

Danbury, Stokes, (court-week) Tuesday, Oct. 16th.  
Mr. Airy, Surry, Thursday, Oct. 18th.  
Jefferson, Saturday, Oct. 20th.  
Allegany, C. H., Alleghany, Monday, Oct. 22nd.  
Hamptonville, Thursday, Oct. 25.  
East-Bend, Yadkin Co., Friday, Oct. 26.  
Bethania, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Oct. 27.  
Francisco, Stokes, Monday, Oct. 29th.  
Wentworth, Rockingham, (court-week) Tuesday, Oct. 30th.  
Walnut Cove, Stokes, Thursday, Nov. 1st.  
Kernersville, Friday, Nov. 2d.  
Thomasville, Davidson, Saturday, Nov. 3d.  
Lexington, Monday, Nov. 5th.

### Poetry by "Lizzie" and some other contributions have been received—they shall appear next week.

### Insure Your Dwellings, &c.

Last week, we published the destruction of a Dwelling by fire, upon which there was no insurance,—loss \$1500.—The simple sum of \$20 paid for an insurance policy, would have saved the owner the whole sum—\$1500. The Charlotte Mutual continues to take risks upon favorable terms.

### E. B. DRAKE, Agent.

The Superior Court for Iredell, Judge Dick presiding, is in Session at Statesville this week. We know of no case to be tried of unusual importance. A very great number of people were in attendance Monday and Tuesday. Weather mild and clear.

### Fine Leaf Tobacco.

We have had deposited at our office a sample of fine leaf tobacco, grown upon the plantation of Mr. John Young, in the south part of Iredell, which, in our opinion, would take the first premium at any state fair.

### The Breckinridge Mass Meeting Determined to Dissolve the Union.

The Breckinridge Mass Meeting which was held last week at Salisbury, although a failure in numbers, afforded the chief speakers an opportunity to declare the object which the leaders of that faction have at heart, to wit: a dissolution of the American Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Clingman and Venable, we are informed, delivered the strongest disunion speeches that it was possible for even Yankee himself to utter, declaring that the South ought no longer remain in the Union.

We have stated that Clingman and Venable went farther than Yancey had been known to go, for a dissolution of the Union. Here is what Yancey wrote upon this subject, a little more than two years ago:

Mostworthy, June 15, 1858.

Dear Sir:—Your kind favor of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and longer swarm of flies.

The remedy of the South is not in such a process. It is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us; no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "volunteers of safety" all over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT by one organized, concerted action, can precipitate the Cotton States into a Revolution.

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Rufin; has been taken up and recommended in the Advertiser, (the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey) under the name of League of United Southernmen; who, keeping up their old party relations, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures, and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely.

In haste, yours, &c.,

To Jas. S. Slaughter, Esq., L. YANCEY.

Here is what Col. Lotie W. Humphrey, who was a delegate in the National Convention, from Onslow County, N. C., said in a speech delivered at Richlands, in which he detailed the particulars of the Charleston Convention and objects which the seceders had in view:

Very many of the delegates who left us I have said I have no doubt were actuated by noble impulses; they were suffering the most intense excitement, occasioned by the repeated inflammatory appeals which had been made to them night after night in their caucuses; but their leaders—oh! they were as calm and collected as their purpose and determination were fixed, and I cannot resist the belief that the purpose and determination was to break up the Democratic party, with the hope and belief that it would culminate in a dissolution of the Union. They went to the convention to have a slave code adopted in the platform; they were determined to secede if it were not adopted; they knew it would not be adopted, then why go into the convention but for the purpose of its embarrassment? They knew that this question of Congressional non-intervention had been long since settled; that the people had acquiesced in that settlement for nearly ten years.

Non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory was the basis of the compromise of 1850; afterwards affirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in their national conventions, and ratified by the people in the election of President Pierce. It was reaffirmed in the Cincinnati platform sanctioned by the Democratic party in the States; and ratified again by the people in the election of President Buchanan. This settlement having been so long acquiesced in what new danger to the South required that it should be disturbed? What great crisis was at hand? Whence the necessity for this secession? Was the honor of the South at stake? Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina remained; and that is assurance ample to the world that the secession from that convention was not demanded by the South for the preservation of our rights or the vindication of our honor. The delegation from our State, together with those from the other remaining States endeavored to effect a re-union of the party while at Charleston, but our efforts were unavailing, and the convention adjourned without meeting the 18th of June, giving time for reflection, and hoping that the States, whose delegates seceded, would commission others to meet us in Baltimore.

It appears from the foregoing, that the seceders would listen to no proposition for compromise and re-union, at Charleston or Baltimore, but were bent upon breaking up the Democratic party first, and disrupting the American Union afterward, if Lincoln should be elected!

### Taylorville.

The Superior Court for Alexander, Judge Dick, presiding, was in session at Taylorville last week. We made a flying visit to the place, on Tuesday, which is only 20 miles off, and three hours drive, returning the same day. We were told that the number of people who attended on Monday, to hear Gen. Leach, was very great, and that the Gen. had made a most capital address in favor of BELL, EVERETT and the UNION, which was well received. There are not many Breckinridge disunionists in Alexander, and Bill Yancey's party are falling off every day, there, as elsewhere. The docket was small and Judge Dick, with his accustomed dispatch, brought the term to a close Wednesday.

Taylorville is a most pleasant and flourishing town, and can boast one of the best conducted Colleges (Baptist Institute) that there is in the State, under the management of Prof. T. H. Burke and a corps of able Assistants. It is in contemplation to run the A. T. & Ohio Railroad through Alexander by Taylorville, quite the requisite amount of stock having been subscribed to take it to that point, which exhibits the energy and enterprise of the citizens of Alexander. That section of the road can be built very cheaply, as it would occupy a level all the way and no water courses to be crossed. We shall expect one of these days to take a trip to Taylorville in the cars, performing the journey in about one hour.

### Change of Time.

The time for holding the Mass Meetings in Wilkes and Ashe Counties has been prolonged one week, in order to secure the attendance of the Salisbury Brass Band. The Meetings will be held as follows: Wilkesboro', Thursday, 25th Oct. Jefferson, Saturday, 27th Oct. Torch-light processions will come off at both places in the evening. Our Mountain friends are being thoroughly aroused in behalf of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws.

We put our paper to press a day in advance this week for the purpose of attending the Mass Meeting en corps at Salisbury.

### College Bell.

The Bell, which was presented by the Ladies to Concord Female College, arrived last week and has been placed in position at the institution. It is a capital Bell—a sweet toned ting-a-ling with a loud voice, and will ring many a College "belle" from her drowsy slumbers in the cold weather.

### The Cotton Crop.

The annual statement of the Cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1860, has been completed. The crop is the largest by far ever made. We annex statements of the crop raised annually beginning with 1850:

1850-7—bales.....	2,930,519
1857-8— ".....	3,113,962
1858-9— ".....	3,851,481
1859-60— ".....	4,675,770

The crop of last year may be valued at not less than three hundred millions of dollars! At least seven-eighths of this is the product of slave-labor; and at least three-fourths of that amount, is expended in the Northern States among the Abolitionists, who are warring against Southern institutions.

The number of Protestants in France is estimated at 1,600,000 souls—an increase of perhaps half a million since 1800. We thank a friend in San Francisco for a file of California papers. There had been many arrivals of vessels from Eastern ports, with heavy stocks of merchandise, and the Fall trade was expected to open briskly. Political parties were organizing for the Presidential election with much spirit.

### Family Grocery.

Our friends, ALEXANDER & VANPELT, have opened a Family Grocery, in Stockton's old stand, and are well prepared to serve families with the usual articles kept in such an establishment for the household. The Family Grocery is an indispensable requisite in all well regulated towns and cities, and we hope this new enterprise in Statesville will receive the patronage which it deserves. Ladies should call, examine the tick-nicks and make their selections for the week.

The Post-Master at Catawba Station is informed that the Postal Laws make it his duty, to notify editors when subscribers neglect to take their papers from his Post Office, under a penalty of becoming responsible for the subscription. Look to it!

### Rain.

Rain fell in great abundance in this section on Wednesday night and Thursday of last week, and the weather was mild as Spring. Wheat and turnips will be much benefited, and the ground rendered in better condition for autumn plowing.

### For the Iredell Express.

### Union Meeting.

According to a previous appointment, a meeting of the supporters of Bell & Everett was held at Granite Hill, Iredell County, on Saturday the 29th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling T. N. Ramsey to the chair, and on motion H. M. Mills was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few very appropriate remarks. Stating that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of organizing a Bell & Everett Club.

A club was then formed by electing J. W. A. Kerr, President, and J. L. Wallace, J. F. Johnston, E. Falls, J. W. Sanders, T. N. Ramsey, A. A. McNeely, Jas. Young and J. W. Brawley, Vice-Presidents, and H. M. Mills and E. M. McNeely, Secretaries.

J. W. A. Kerr, submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, A third crisis has arrived in the political history of the United States, relative to the slavery question, when it becomes patriots of all parties to use their utmost endeavors to allay all sectional agitation; therefore,

Resolved, That regarding Lincoln & Hamlin as representing a wholly Northern policy, we will regard their election as a National calamity, to be deprecated by all conservative men, North and South.

Resolved, That we look upon Breckinridge and Lane, the nominees of the Yanceyites seceders at Baltimore—men who were nominated contrary to the usages of the Democratic party and even contrary to parliamentary usages—as factionists and therefore unworthy of those who, following the advice contained in the Farewell address of the Father of his country, would apportion all parties based upon geographical distinctions.

Resolved, That we look upon Stephen A. Douglas as the author of the Kansas Nebraska bill, the friend of the Black Republican party, the skillful evasions, the advocate of property—as a man who regards self-aggrandizement more than the institutions of the south, or the perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That in the past history and present condition of John Bell and Edward Everett, there is nothing to excite the slightest fears of the most timid, whether we consider their domestic relatives or their past public history, and that we will use all honorable and honest endeavors to secure their election.

Resolved, That this Club be named the "Granite Hill Bell and Everett Club."

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Iredell Express.

T. N. RAMSEY, Chairman.

H. M. MILLS, Secretary.

### Franchising Against Slavery.

The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer relates the following anecdote, which he heard in New York last week:

I heard last evening an amusing account, and all the better for its being true, of the reply of an Episcopal Clergyman, in Chicago to an application to preach a sermon against slavery. "Preach against slavery," said he. "What are there any slaves here?" "Oh no, there are none here." Well then, said he, "I know that there is a vast amount of impudence, of profane swearing, of thieving, and cheating, and lying, to say nothing of the higher crimes, such as murder, &c. I intend to preach against all these, which abound in Chicago, and when I find that they are all reformed, then I will take into consideration the propriety of preaching against slavery, which is away off in the South." There is a volume of impudence in this, but unfortunately many here are too blind to see it.

### Hon. Amos Kendall's Letter.

We commend the letter of the "old war-horse" of Democracy under Gen. Jackson, Hon. Amos Kendall, to the perusal of Democrats everywhere. It tells of facts which the South, ought to consider at this time. Mr. Kendall has been a life-long Democrat, and his opinions ought to be heeded by the disunion faction. The letter may be found entire on first page.

One of the humanitarian movements of the times although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skilled Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines, and the consequent ruin to many of the old country, where skillful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonymous with imposture and fraud. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. Ayer, is pursuing a course which defies this iniquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will buy instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish their end. The result, which cure. Do we over estimate its importance in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Pa.*

### A Dastardly Act.

The Bell and Everett men in Providence settlement, put up, a few days ago, a Pole displaying a National Flag, with the names of Bell and Everett inscribed upon it. On Tuesday night last, some



**Walker Dies with Fortitude.**  
New York, Oct. 3.  
The Havana Diarist contains an account of Walker's execution. He died with fortitude, professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and saying his war on Honduras was wrong. He said he alone was to blame, and that he accepted death with resignation.

## EXCELSIOR! FALL TRADE.



**IMMENSE ATTRACTION**  
AT THE  
**NEW CASH STORE**  
OF  
**WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.**  
WE invite the attention of the CITIZENS of Statesville and the surrounding country, to our LARGE and Entirely NEW Stock of

**FALL AND WINTER**  
Staple & Fancy  
**DRY GOODS!**

Now in Store and ready for exhibition, comprising a full and handsome range of

**Dress Goods,**  
Black and Colored FRENCH & ENGLISH

**Merinos,**  
The latest Styles of Figure and Plain

**FRENCH DELANES,**  
Mushin Delanes and Debeigis,

**CALICOS, HINGHAMS, FLANNELS,**  
par based in large quantities on the most reasonable terms from various manufacturers and especially adapted to this section. The latest Styles of fine Cloth.

**CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.**  
**BONNETS**  
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.

**EMBROIDERIES,**  
**RIBBONS,**  
Our Stock of

**Ready-Made Clothing**  
is the largest and most varied that has ever been brought to this place, consisting of

**COATS,**  
**PANTS,**  
Vests,

**OVER-COATS,**  
Under-Shirts

and DRAWERS, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but wanting to make a complete outfit, and suitable for all classes.

**BOOTS, SHOES,**  
**GAITERS,**  
**NEGRO BROGANS,**

in endless variety and of the best quality.

**HATS, CAPS,**  
FLATS and Capotolas.

In fact everything suitable for this market which we will sell on the most reasonable terms, as our motto is,

**'QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.'**

We have on hand a large Stock of

**GROCERIES:**  
Coffee, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, all grades, Nails, Candles, Soap, Tobacco,

**CIGARS, &c., &c.**

**Hardware, Crockery,**  
**Drugs and Medicines.**

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and solicit a continuance.

**WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.,**  
Statesville, Oct. 12, 1890.

**NOTICE!**

HAVING TAKEN LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Joseph D. Cowan, Dec'd, I will offer for sale, on Thursday, the first day of November next, all the perishable Estate of said Cowan, Dec'd, on a credit of

**SIX MONTHS,**  
with interest from date, said sale will consist of all the articles usually sold—Stock of every kind—several MULES, very unusual for fine appearance and fine Qualities. One lot of very

**FINE OLD TOBACCO,**  
and one lot of very good New Tobacco.

There will also be hired at the same time and place

**THREE LIKELY NEGRO MEN**  
AND TWO LIKELY GIRLS,

one of the boys is a first-rate blacksmith; there will be many other articles too tedious to mention sold on the same day and at the same place.

**W. H. BRADY, Adm'r. of Jos. D. Cowan Dec'd.**  
Oct. 5th, 1890. 45-ts.

**North Carolina, Watauga County.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1890.

Benjamin Connell, Original Attachment.

D. C. McCaules, Plaintiff.

Whereas an original attachment has been returned to this Court, in favor of Benjamin Connell, against D. C. McCaules, which said attachment is levied on the following

lands, to wit: one tract of FIFTY ACRES, known as the Bristleberry Place, on the waters of Watauga River, adjoining the lands of P. Shull and others, also TWO HUNDRED ACRES embracing two tracts, lying on the same Waters adjoining the lands of Joseph Shull, whereon said McCaules resides for several years. And it appearing to the Court that the defendant D. C. McCaules has absconded beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Iredell Express, that said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Watauga, at the court house in Boone, on the Seventh Monday after the Fourth Monday in September next, and show cause, if any he hath, why the plaintiff shall not have final judgment thereon.

Witness, H. Blair, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 7th Monday after the Fourth Monday in June, 1890. H. BLAIR, Clk.

Issued 24th September, 1890. 45 pf \$6

**FURNITURE!**  
**FURNITURE!!**

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE Stock of FURNITURE of

**J. M. SANDERS & CO.,**  
and associated with me my Brother, WM. LEE DAVIDSON, we intend to carry on the business under the firm of

**Davidson & Brother,**

In all its branches, at the old stand of J. M. SANDERS & CO., until the 1st of January next, when we expect to open

**A SALES-ROOM,**  
In the store of David Parks, Esq., now occupied by the Branch Bank of North Carolina.

A FULL STOCK OF FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. May always be found at this establishment. And we pledge ourselves to sell as low as the same articles can be bought in

**CHARLESTON**  
Or any other Southern city.

MR. FRANKLIN HORRILL, will have charge of the manufacturing department, where any work desired will be promptly attended to, and repairing of any kind neatly done.

ROBT. E. DAVIDSON.

N. R. Having taken the Agency for 'Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases,' they will always be kept on hand.

Charlotte, Oct. 2, 1890. 44-1m.

**A Grand Mass Meeting**  
of the Citizens of IREDELL and adjoining Counties is desired at

**"STOCKTON'S CORNER"**  
from day to day to examine his Stock of

**NEW GOODS**  
for the

**FALL AND WINTER**  
just received. The especial attention of the LADIES is called to his

**Dress Goods,**  
consisting of SILKS, Black and Colored French MERINOS, Black and Colored (all wool) DELANES, BOMBAZINE, CASHMERE, POPLINS, DEBBIGIS, &c., also:

**Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Bonnets.**

All of which were selected with great care in reference to Fashion, Beauty, Quality and Price. To Gentlemen wishing to purchase

he will be pleased to show his Stock of Over-  
**Coats, Dresses and Business Coats,**  
**Vests, Pants, Shawls and Blankets**  
of the very best make and material that can be found in this market. For particulars, apply to the Public generally is invited to examine his new supply of

**DRY GOODS,**  
**CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**HARDWARE, Crockery,**  
**DRUGS & PAINTS,**  
**GROCERIES, &c.**

Goods and prices will be shown with pleasure to all who may favor him with a Call. For

**CASH OR BARTER**  
he will sell as CHEAP as the cheapest or to punctual Customers on time.

J. W. STOCKTON.

**Wanted.**  
100,000 lb of Dried Apples and Peaches. 10,000 lb Beeswax wanted at the highest market price, for which payment will be paid in Goods at Cash prices.

Sept. 28, 90 J. W. STOCKTON.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Superintendents of Common Schools for Iredell County, are requested to meet on the first Saturday in October next, in Statesville, without fail.

M. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

Aug. 31, 1890. 39-ts.

**BLANK CHECKS,**  
on the

**Agency Bank N. C. at Statesville,**  
neatly printed,

For sale at the Express Office.

## IMPORTANT SALE!

THE Subscriber having determined to move to the South-west, and to sell with-out reserve at Public Auction, at his residence near Rowan Mills, on **Wednesday 24th of October**, the following valuable property, viz:

5 Head well broke Mules, 2 ditto Horses, 25 Head of Cattle, (amongst which are some No 1 Milch Cows)

35 Head fatted Hogs, a good lot of Stock Hogs, Stock of Sheep, all kinds of Poultry,

Three valuable WAGON and Gearing, 1 Extra Fine ROCKAWAY and Double Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, a great variety of Farming Tools, (good and new) 1 full set of Blacksmith Tools, Carpenter's Tools, 4 first-rate Guns, 1000 or 1200 bushels CORN, a quantity of

Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Wheat Straw, a lot of Walnut Plank, all my Household and Kitchen

**Furniture,**  
1 Share of Stock in the Western N. C. Rail Road, with various other articles too numerous to designate.

At the same time and place, I will sell at public auction my

**VALUABLE LANDS**  
lying immediately on Third Creek; my home place contains 500 ACRES handsomely and conveniently improved, with a good proportion of cleared and well DRAINED BOTTOM LAND. The mansion is elegantly situated, good Spring Water, and very healthy. The other tract contains 257 ACRES and is unsurpassed by any Lands in Western N. Carolina.

In short the sale will be positive, and a reasonable credit. Further conditions made known at day of Sale.

THOMAS C. GRAHAM, 10-13

Rowan Mills, Sept. 28, '90.

**WORTH & DANIEL,**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL,**  
**GROCERS,**  
AND  
Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars, and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL, For the past 7 years with Late of Ashboro', N. C. T. C. & B. WORTH, September 21, 1890. 42-1y.

**COCHRANE & SAMPLE,**  
**DEALERS IN**  
**HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY, &c.,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

WOULD respectfully invite the public to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

For orders collected and promptly attended to. CALL and see us.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE, September 21, '90. 42

**Tools! Tools! Tools!**  
At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A GOOD supply of Tools, consisting of Circular, Mill, Cross-cut, Tennon, Hand, Ripper, Back and Compass Saws; Bench and Moulding Planes; Lathing, Shingling, and broad Hatches; Hammers; level and steel

**Squares; Drawing Knives;**  
Braces and Bits; Angers; Gimbels; Chisels; Brick and Plastering Tools; Screw-Plates; Saw Sets; Spike-Shavers; Files; Rasps; Pocket Rules; Gauge-Rods; spirit and pocket Levels; Boring Machines, &c.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE, Charlotte, N. C.

**Blacksmith's Tools,**  
At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A GOOD supply, consisting of Anvils; Bellows; Solid Box Vices; hand and sledge Hammers; Stocks and Dies;

Tongs, Pattresses, Raps, Files, and a good supply of Horse Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, at low prices.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

**Agricultural Implements,**  
At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A LARGE supply of the above, consisting of Springs, Axes, Oxen Iron, Hubs, Bows Rims, Buggy Tools, Buggy, Spokes,

**Patent and Enamelled Leather,**  
Enamelled Cloth, Oil Carpet, Carriage Bolts, Brass and Silver Bands, Rivet Moulding Lines, Tassels, Turned Sticks, Saddle and Lining Nails, &c.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

At the Sign of the GOLDEN PAD-LOCK will be found at all times a large and well selected STOCK of GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER-HORNS,

Powder-Flasks, Powder, Shot, Lead, French and American Window-Glass; Putty; a large stock of English and American Iron; Cast Steel, German steel, Blistered, Plough steel Spring steel; Nails of all kinds; Hemp and Manila Rope;

**Anchor Brand Bolting Cloths;**  
Mill Screws; Mill Picks; Spike Hammers, Stone Hammers, Double and Single Blocks; also, a large Stock of Cornices, Curtain Bands, Curtain Tins, Picture Cord and Tassels, &c.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

**Superior Smt Machines,**  
at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**  
On the Western edge of Town, and outside the corporation, therefore not subject to much tax. The lot contains 2 acres, half in cultivation, half in woods, with a small frame Dwelling. The property would suit a mechanic or other person desiring to live economically. For particulars, apply to

J. H. KENNEDY or to J. H. KENNEDY or to J. H. KENNEDY, Editors of this Paper.

**30,000 POUNDS SUPER PHOS-**  
phate of Lime, just received and for sale by

T. H. MCKRUE, August 31, 1890. 39-4f.

## CHILLS AND FEVER!

ONE of the Greatest Remedies that has ever been offered to the public for

**FEVER AND AGUE,**  
and which has received the highest encomiums, is

**WYATT'S CELEBRATED TONIC AND PILLS.**

Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so

**EASILY CURED.**

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a

**MERE TRIFLE!**

And yet how many families linger on a painful existence under its effects, and do nothing but

**GULP DOWN**  
Quinine until it becomes as common as their daily meal, and yet are not relieved.

Wyatt's Tonic and Pills are safe and certain.

Prepared by W. H. Wyatt, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 180 and 182, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Price, 25 Cts. per package, six for \$5.—A liberal discount is made for cash.

Salisbury, N. C. October 4, 1890. 44-6m.

For particulars address the Principals, and see circular.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS, Established 1828. (CROSS T. MACKENZIE, JOHN M. MACKENZIE, IN 1828. (JOHN M. MACKENZIE, IN 1828.)

**STATESVILLE**  
**MALE**  
**ACADEMY.**

C. M. & J. B. Andrews, Principals.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1891.

For particulars address the Principals, and see circular.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS, Established 1828. (CROSS T. MACKENZIE, JOHN M. MACKENZIE, IN 1828. (JOHN M. MACKENZIE, IN 1828.)

**COACH TRIMMINGS**  
A full and complete stock of

**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**  
**TRUNK,**  
And Harness Trimmings,

No. 222 Baltimore St., near Church, North Side, BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE of the best, largest, and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings, and Saddle Hardware, of any importing house in the United States. We are constantly getting up

**"SOMETHING NEW,"**  
and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, which we market, one of our firm's frequent visitors, and we are constantly getting up

Salisbury Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Ware.

To each buyer and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements in the way of discounts of dealers, visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock:

Hog Skins, Saddle Tools, Blankets, Tuffs, Hairs, Stirrups, Hooks, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Trunks, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axes, Turned Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk Laces, Patent Canvas, Bent Felloes, Shaft Socks, Pole Yokes, Saddle Clips, Saws, Turned Bolts, Spring Bows, Files, Hinges, Door Locks, Chains, Brass Fittings, Axes, Castles, Corners, Castles, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Bush Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Pruning Knives, Shaft Socks, Pole Yokes, Saddle Clips, Saws, Turned Bolts, Spring Bows, Files, Hinges, Door Locks, Chains, Brass Fittings, Axes, Castles, Corners, Castles, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Bush Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Pruning Knives, Shaft Socks, Pole Yokes, Saddle Clips, Saws, Turned Bolts, Spring Bows, Files, Hinges, Door Locks, Chains, Brass Fittings, Axes, Castles, Corners, Castles, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Bush Frames, 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versaries to northern interference with southern institutions. When convinced of the folly and madness of their warfare on each other, as they will be after the election if not before, if they band together in common cause, and that cause the preservation of our glorious Union and its invaluable blessings, with their attendant blessings, will they not be irresistible?

How much more hopeful and cheering is a prospect like this than the contemplation of standing armies, grinding taxes, ruined agriculture, prostrate commerce, bloody battles, ravaged countries and sacked cities. This continent, like the Eastern world, is destined to have its 'Northern hive.' Shall its swarms be repressed by the strong hand of the States united, or are they, by a dissolution of the Union, to be let loose upon our South, like the Goths and Vandals upon Southern Europe? True, their blood might in that event fertilize your desolated fields, but your institutions, like those of the Roman empire, would sink to rise no more.

These are the thoughts of an old man whose only political aspirations are that when he dies he may leave his country united, happy and free. With sincere regard,  
AMOS KENDALL.

#### Perilous Adventure of a Young Woman to get her Lover.

As the freight train on the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad was coming west on the evening of the 9th inst., the conductor was accosted at Hanna Station, in Indiana, by a smart, intelligent and good looking female, who solicited a ride. She explained that she had eloped from her parents, on account of their opposition to her union to a young man to whom she was attached. Conductor Moore advised her to reconsider her determination to elope, and declined taking her on board, and the train moved on—leaving her, as was supposed, behind.

Some time after, one of the train men had occasion to pass over the cars, and found the girl, with her hand boxes, clinging to the car loaded with timber, just back of the engine. She had only a space of about six inches of the car to stand on, and in that perilous position, with the sparks of the locomotive beating upon her, she had ridden about twelve miles. The train was stopped, and the girl was taken into the conductor's car and left at Kent; but with unconquered will she succeeded in raising sufficient money to pay her fare in, on a subsequent train, and on Wednesday evening passed through this city to Chillicothe, where she joined her lover.—Peoria Transcript.

#### Poor Lola Montez.

A New York correspondent furnishes the following melancholy picture of poor Lola Montez, who is now at Astoria, Long Island:

"Lola Montez is stopping at Astoria with a kind friend, but alas! in what a condition of body and mind! She is not exactly an imbecile, and yet what term will more clearly express her mental helplessness? Physically she is an invalid of a melancholy description. A female friend of mine saw her a day or two ago, and it was enough to make one's heart bleed to note her picturesque limnings of the wonderfully changed woman. Lola was costumed in a half night and half morning robe, and she sat in a pretty garden, her hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and cadaverous complexion forming a remarkable contrast to the gay flowers. She was unable to utter an intelligible word except spasmodically, and after repeated efforts. Her mouth was frothing, like that of one in partial convulsions, and she was unconsciously wiping it, as little boys do, by drawing it across the sleeve of her dress. In fact, she had the strange, wild appearance and behaviour of a quiet idiot, and is evidently lost to all further interest in the world around her, and its affairs. And so ends her eventful history! What a study for the brilliant and thoughtless! What a sermon on human vanity!"

#### A Southern Tartarus—A Marvelous Cave in Mississippi.

A female correspondent of an Eastern journal writes from Shubuta, Mississippi, of a wonderful cave near there, as follows:

This cave is six miles long, extending from Ennetta creek, to Chickasaw river. At the river there are air-holes, where the air rushes in with a sound like thunder. Mr. D. took a rope with him and went to the distance of a mile. He says that there are shelves formed in the rock in the cave shaped like a dog. As the light is held near it long, it seems covered with diamonds. There are several snakes formed in the rock that are enough to scare any one, they look so natural.

The cave is from ten to fifteen feet wide, and is between fifty and seventy-five feet high in some places, and so dark that you can't see a foot before you. On one side it is rocky, muddy, and so slippery that you are obliged to hold on to the rocks on the side to keep from falling. On the other there is a beautiful branch running through it.

At the top of the cavern it is all hard rock, and little low rocks, like fingers hang down; through these the water drops slowly and constantly. As the light is carried in, the rocks sparkle like millions of diamonds. It is intensely cold within the cave, and if the hand be placed on the rocks, they feel like ice to the touch. If any one should happen to lose their light in there they would never get out. Some of the party went very far in, and returning, told us that it was their opinion that there was a human body in there, from the suffocating smell. They would have stopped to look for it, but their torches were fast wasting away.

## NATIONAL FLAG!

Wm. M. Barker

WOULD inform the readers of the Express, that he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of

### CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

of the very best style. He has lately visited a number of the Northern Manufacturers, and acquainted himself with all the late improvements in his line; and made arrangements by which he can supply those preferring it, with

### Northern Work,

at much lower rates than it could be done by ordering themselves. He is determined his work shall not be surpassed, and earnestly solicits a Call, on the Sign of the National Flag, Salisbury, N. C.

### Special Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

### GROCERIES,

consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold at unusually low prices. His stock of

### DRY GOODS

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

### HATS & CAPS,

### and

### BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be equalled, either in style or manufacture, having had the stock of them made to his order. The stock of

### SOLE LEATHER

### and

### SADDLES

is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

### DISTRIBUTED

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

### FOR NOTHING

has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

### AT FRANKFORD'S,

Salisbury, N. C.

June 8, 1860. 27-1/2

### 5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT

### WANTED.

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

5,000 Bushels Good Wheat,

For which Salisbury Cash Prices will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.

Nov. 18, 1859. 49-1/2

### M'LEAN HOUSE,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she

continue to keep open the

above house for the accommodation

of the travelling community, and will

spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who

may favor her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are ample for Boarders

and guests; with good tables and

careful attendants for horses, and the best

provision to feed on. Her table will be

supplied with the best of the country affords.

Charges moderate.

MARTHA McLEAN.

July 6, 1860. 31

### VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE

### AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE,

### FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS

his DWELLING HOUSE

located in the town of

Statesville, for sale, and the most

desirable property in the place. The house

is a large two story, new, built in the

style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables,

&c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts

on the streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the

subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860.-1/2

### TO THE CITIZENS OF

### STATESVILLE

### AND

### SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have

## PROF. L. MILLER'S

## HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative power remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR REPAIRING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unrivaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unrivaled preparation, convince the proprietors that it is not only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use, it is also necessary to guard against the use of the name of the inventor, and to prevent the sale of cheap imitations, which would do more harm than good.

It is therefore the policy of the proprietors to place the name of the inventor, and to prevent the sale of cheap imitations, which would do more harm than good.

There are hundreds of imitations of this hair invigorator, which all who have used it, and who know the value of the original, will not be deceived by the cheap imitations, which would do more harm than good.

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